THE Numb. 53

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, July 29, to Friday, Auguſt 5, 1737.

Williamsburg, Auguſt 3.

THIS Day arrived here *Daniel Mac Kercher*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen that came from *England*, to purchaſe 15000 Hogſheads of Tobacco: And as the Subject of the following Memorial ſo nearly concerns this Country, we preſum'd it would be more agreeable to the Public than other Matters of leſs Conſequence; have therefore given it the Preference, and inſerted Part thereof in this Week's Paper, reſerving what remains 'til *Friday* next.

N. B. Mr. *Mac Kercher* has communicated ſeveral Amendments relating chiefly to the Method of Stating the Account; which we have alſo taken Care to inſert in their proper Places.

A MEMORIAL *relating to the Tobacco Trade.*

THERE is nothing more common, than to treat any new *Project*, upon its firſt Appearance, as Chimerical and Idle; more eſpecially, when there are Perſons, whoſe Intereſt it is, to make it be look'd upon as ſuch: But very happily, for that which is now propos'd, it is of ſo ſimple a Nature, ſo ſuſceptible of Calculation, and ſo eaſily reduc'd to the Evidence of Demonſtration, that it is preſum'd it will as eaſily gain the Aſſent of all, who take the Trouble to examine it. And if there are ſome, whoſe particular Intereſt may engage them to hinder the Execution thereof, there are many more, I mean the Generality of the *Planters* of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, whoſe eſſential Intereſt requireth, that they examine it with the utmoſt Attention; whereby they will ſoon be convinc'd, that it is not, properly ſpeaking, a new *Project* or a new *Plan* of Commerce that is propos'd to them, but rather a Method to render a Commerce, already eſtabliſhed, and carried on under great Diſadvantages, more ſimple, more durable, and much leſs expenſive.

The *Company of Farmers General of the Revenue of* France, do yearly purchaſe in *Great-Britain*, from 12 to 15 *Thouſand Hogſheads*, of the Growth of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of that *Tobacco*, commonly call'd *Dull Leaf*, which, (as is generally obſerv'd,) doth not bear the greateſt Price. The Company's *Commiſſioners* at *London*, purchaſe the *Tobacco* from the *Merchants* ſucceſſively, and in ſmall Parcels, during the Courſe of the Year, which not only keeps it long upon Hand, but alſo rendereth the Sale of it very precarious.

As it is the Duty of the *Merchants*, to whom the Conſignments are made, to raiſe the Price as high as they can; ſo is it alſo, in like Manner, the Intereſt of the *Farmers* (conſidering the immenſe Sums they pay the King of *France* for that Branch of the Revenue) to reduce it; in doing whereof, they have hitherto always found Means to ſucceed: So that for 2 Years laſt paſt, the higheſt Price given by them at *London*, was *Two Pence Farthing*, and in the *Out-ports*, *Two Pence*, *per* Pound: By the ſame Methods, they reckon the higheſt Price may, for the Future, be reduced to *Two Pence* at *London*, and *One Farthing* below it in the *Out-ports*: This they find themſelves the more obliged to attempt, as they would otherwiſe be Loſers by that Part of the *Farms*: But even ſuppoſing the Succeſs of that Attempt to be uncertain, it muſt be acknowledged, that a powerful *Company* acting as One Man, and Maſter of ſo great Caſh, hath by much the Advantage, and muſt naturally carry their Point, againſt many *Merchants* divided among themſelves, and always in a Hurry of Selling, for their own, and the *Planter*'s Intereſt; and under an abſolute Neceſſity of diſpoſing of the *Tobacco*, within 18 Months at moſt, after it is landed: This, at preſent, is exactly the Situation of the *Tobacco Trade*, with the *French*.

The *Planters* do, on the other Hand complain, that even *Two Pence Farthing*, the higheſt Price now given by the *French* at *London*, doth not make a Return proportionable to the Value of their *Tobacco*. This will be eaſily granted, provided they will with the like Candour own, that the Smallneſs of the Returns is not ſo much to be aſcrib'd to the Lowneſs of the Selling Price, as to the *unneceſſary Charges* upon it, when brought to Sale. It ſhall alſo be eaſily granted, that the Advantages in Trade ſhould be reciprocal; and as the *Farmers* muſt neceſſarily purchaſe, at a Price proportioned to the Obligations they are under to the King of *France*; ſo is it alſo juſt, that the *Planter* have his Profit in ſelling, and find in the Returns for his *Tobacco*, what is ſufficient, not only to clear all his Charges, but to purchaſe the Neceſſaries that muſt be bought with ready Money, and alſo to add, in ſome Meaſure, to his Stock: And without doubt, unleſs both Parties find this reciprocal Advantage, an annual Struggle muſt for ever enſue, betwixt the Seller and the Buyer, wherein the weakeſt Side, and that which is leaſt able to hold long out, muſt fall a Sacrifice to the other, as it has happened till now.

Unluckily, this mutual Advantage happens to be by the preſent Situation of the *Tobacco-Trade*, inconſiſtent with the Neceſſity the *Planter* is under of not ſelling his *Tobacco* below 2 *Pence Farthing*, as likewiſe with the Neceſſity the *Farmers* are under, of not purchaſing it at above 2 *Pence per* Pound. This Inconſiſtency and claſhing of Intereſts, and conſequently the ſame continued Struggle, muſt for ever ſubſiſt, if by ſome Method, the *unneceſſary Charges*, that at preſent make that *Trade* unprofitable and burthenſome to both, are not cut off.

The Saving of theſe *unneceſſary Charges* to the *Planter*, which now take away ſo great a Share of the Profits ariſing from the Sale of his *Tobacco*, is the principal Deſign of this *Plan*; which I have formed, and had the good Fortune to procure the *Farmers* Aſſent to: And to do them Juſtice, they agreed to it, as much from a Perſuaſion of the Equity and Reaſonableneſs thereof, as from any Motives of Self-Intereſt; I beg Leave to ſay the ſame for my ſelf, that the Reaſonableneſs and reciprocal Advantages I conceived it would produce, were the chief Motives that could determine me to come into this Continent with this *Propoſal*, at the Riſque of meeting with the Difficulties, that all new *Plans*, tho' never ſo evidently advantageous, are liable to.

Should my *Propoſal* leave the *Planters* in the ſame Condition they are now in, I ſhould undoubtedly deſerve to looſe all the Pains and Time I have ſpent about it: But if, on the contrary, by diminiſhing many *unneceſſary Charges*, the *Planters* are put in a Condition to ſell their *Tobacco* to the *Farmers* at the Price they want

want it for, while at the ſame Time they acquire a greater Profit to themſelves; if by Means of Agreements enter'd into here, they acquire Certainty and Advantages, in Place of thoſe Uncertainties and Riſques they have ſo long complained of; and finally, if by the Means of ſuch an Agreement, the *Tobacco-Trade* with *France*, be put upon a more ſolid and durable Foundation; and thereby become more advantageous; I flatter my ſelf that theſe Two Colonies in general, and every *Planter* in particular, will believe themſelves in ſome Meaſure oblig'd to me, for the Pains I have been at, in forming a *Plan*, and ſolliciting a *Propoſal*, which they could not before have naturally hop'd for.

The unneceſſary Charges, that fall ſo heavy on the *Planters*, by the preſent State of the *Trade*, and that will by this *Propoſal* be diminiſhed, are chiefly to be imputed to the great Diſtance between them and the *Purchaſer*; which has hitherto been an inſuperable Obſtacle, to their agreeing with one another directly, and which, had it been practicable, would have entirely cut off the ſuperfluous Expences the *Tobacco* is at preſent liable to. That Obſtacle is now removed; the Diſtance is now ſhortned; and the Market brought to the very Door of the *Planter* by the Commiſſion I am charged with, *from the Company of Farmers*; whereby I am impowered to contract with them for their *Tobacco*, at a certain and fixed Price, in the ſame Manner in every Reſpect, as is done by the *French* Commiſſioners at *London*. Such a Contract is not practicable with any other Nation that purchaſes the *Tobacco* of theſe *Colonies*, except with *France* alone, where the Buyers of ſo conſiderable a Quantity, being incorporated into one *Company*, can either agree for themſelves, or delegate a Power to any other to agree for them.

For want of ſuch an Opportunity in the Hand of the *Planter*, the *London Merchants* have been inur'd 'till now, to ſend their Ships by Way of Adventure, to procure their Lading, and at the ſame Time the Conſignments thereof.

When theſe Ships arrive here, beſides an expenſive Attendance for Five or Six Months, and the additional Charge of ſolliciting for *Tobacco*, they are often oblig'd after ſo long a Stay, to go away without being compleatly loaded: But this I ſhall reſerve to another Place. I am now only to conſider thoſe Articles of Expence that may be ſaved, as they ſtand charged on every Account of Sale.

The *Tobacco* at length arriving at *London*, the *Merchants* muſt give Bond and Security for the Payment of the Duties, if it is not exported in the Space of 18 Months: In Conſequence of theſe Obligations, which no doubt are burthenſome, they charge 2 and half *per Cent. Commiſſion*, on the whole Credit, on the Duties and Charges, equally, as on the ſelling Price of the *Tobacco*, which it ſhould alone be charg'd upon; ſo that the *Commiſſion* upon the ſelling Price, doth, at this Rate, amount to above 11 *per Cent.*

The *Tobacco* being enter'd at the Cuſtom houſe, muſt be carried to *Warehouſes*, whereby it is liable to the Expence of *Cartage*, *Warehouſe Rent*, &c.

The *Tobacco* being in the *Warehouſe*, can't be ſold without the Aſſiſtance of a *Broker*, and this Aſſiſtance muſt be paid for.

The *Tobacco* in the next Place, cannot be ſold 'till firſt viewed and examined, whence ariſeth the Expence of *Samples*; and that Expence, with the Abuſes occaſioned by it, may be look'd upon as a very heavy Charge.

The *Tobacco* being at length ſold, is ſtill liable to an *Entry*, and *Cooperage outwards*, *Searchers Fees*, &c.

Theſe ſuperfluous Charges, which are all plac'd to the Account of the *Planter*, and can be abated by Agreement, amount upon 1 only *Hogſhead* of 752 Weight, to

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Commiſſion upon the Duties - - - - -	0	8	4
Entry out,	0	2	0
Cooperage outwards, - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Warehouſe Rent, &c. - - - - -	0	3	6
Brokerage, - - - - - - -	0	2	0
Draught, and Samples,	0	0	9
Primage, and Petty Charges,	0	2	1
† *Loſs of Weight*, 44 lbs. *of Tobacco*,	0	8	3
Total	1	7	11

Beſides the foregoing Articles, which will be intirely cut off by this Plan, there are ſeveral other Articles now charged very high, that will be thereby conſiderably diminiſhed, if not reduced to a mere Trifle: Such are,

Firſt, The Freight, at 7 *l. per* Ton, and Eight, in ſome Parts of *Virginia*, which by quick Diſpatch in Lading, may be reduced One Fourth, at leaſt.

Entry Inwards, in Place of 1 Shilling and 6 Pence, on each Hogſhead; by making one Entry of the whole Ship Load, may be reduced very low.

Cooperage is now charged on each Hogſhead, at the Rate of 2 Shillings, which cannot reaſonably amount to above one Fourth of that Sum.

Porterage, Wharfage, and Lighterage, are alſo charged on every ſingle Hogſhead, which may be diminiſhed.

Poſtage of Letters, is another Article capable of Diminution.

Now, by the *Commiſſion* granted to me, the *Farmers-General of France*, oblige themſelves to receive, or cauſe to be received, upon the *Key* from the *King's-beam*, with the ordinary Allowance of 4 Pounds to every Hundred, all the *Tobacco* that ſhall be agreed for here, upon their Account: They in like Manner oblige themſelves, that when the ſaid *Tobacco* has once been examin'd here, and approved of, it ſhall be there received without any other Examination. They further oblige themſelves to pay, or cauſe to be paid immediately, the Value of all ſuch Quantities, as ſhall be ſo received, upon the Delivery thereof, at the Rate of 2 *Pence Sterling per* Pound. From this Method of Agreeing here, reſult the following Advantages to the *Planters*, *viz.* the entire Cutting off and Cancelling all the abovementioned Charges, which (tho' not the only Advantage they are to hope for from this *Plan*,) is yet of itſelf ſufficient, to make the 2 *Pence per* Pound now offer'd, more than Equivalent to the 2 *Pence Farthing* their *Tobacco* has been ſold for by the *Merchants*.

This Aſſertion is none of thoſe Problematical Queſtions, that require a long and difficult Diſcuſſion; but a very eaſy Arithmetical One, evident by every *Account* of Sale. The following Example will make it very plain; it is taken, not from an *Account* of light *Hogſheads*, but from one of the heavieſt, ‡ and where the Expences are charged the leaſt; conſequently the more in Favour of the Method 'till now uſed: Every one may make the like Calculation upon his own *Accounts* of Sale, and judge by himſelf of the Conſequences, for or againſt this *Propoſal*.

† As all real Loſs of Weight may be reckon'd a Charge upon any Commodity, ſeeing it diminiſheth the Profits of the Owner, ſo may the Loſs of Weight of Tobacco, from the Time it is Ship'd here 'till ſold in *England*, be reckoned a very heavy Charge upon it, and conſequently ſhould be charged on the Debtor Side of the Account.

This Article is highly complained of: Some alledge they looſe One, ſome Two, ſome Three, and others even Four Hundred in a Hogſhead: And almoſt all agree that at an Average, there is a Loſs of Seventy or Eighty Pounds in each Hogſhead: But as this is what cannot be eaſily reduced to a Certainty, we leave every one to judge of it by their own Experience: One Thing they may be very certain of, that it cannot naturally looſe ſo much as is alledged.

‡ Such it may be reputed, ſeeing for one above that Weight, that is brought to Sale, there are more than Three lighter.

An

* An Account of Sale of One *Hogſhead* of *Tobacco*, weighing, when ſhipp'd from *Virginia* 790 lbs. nett, and at *London* 732 Pounds, ſold at *London* at 2 *Pence* 1 *Farthing per* Pound, in the Year 1736.

Dr.				Cr.			
To old Subſidy on 732 lbs. *Tobacco*, at 1 d. 25 per Cent. *deducted*,	2	5	1½	*By Drawback of all the old Subſidy*	2	5	1½
To all the other Duties, at 5 d. 3 q. 15 per Cent. *deducted*,	14	13	0¾	*By Drawback of all other Duties*	14	13	0¾
To Freight, at 7 l. per *Ton*.	1	15	0	*By* 1 *Hogſhead, Suttle* 732, *Drafts* 4, *Trett* 28, *Nett* 700, *at* 2¾ *d. per* lb.	6	11	3
(*a*) *To* Maryland *Dues*, 2 s. 9 d. per *Hogſ.*	0	2	9				
To Primage, and Petty Charges, 2 s. 1 d. per *Hogſ.*	0	2	1		23	9	5
To Entry Inwards, &c. 1 s. 6 d. per *Hogſ.*	0	1	6				
To Entry out, &c. 2 s. per *Hogſ.*	0	2	0				
To Cooperage, &c. 2 s. per *Hogſ.*	0	2	0				
To Porterage, &c. 1 s. per *Hogſ.*	0	1	0				
To Warehouſe Rent, &c. 3 s. 6 d. per *Hogſ.*	0	3	6				
To Brokerage, 2 s. per *Hogſ.*	0	2	0				
To Poſtage of Letters, &c.	0	1	0				
To Drafts 4 lbs. *of Tobacco*,	0	0	9				
To Loſs of Weight, (allowing 14 lbs. *for the natural Loſs in the Paſſage on Ship board)* 44 lbs. *of Tobacco*,	0	8	3				
To Commiſſion of 2½ per Cent. *on the Duties equally, as on the Selling Price.*	0	12	0				
To Nett Proceed, carried to Account Current.	02	17	5				
	23	9	5				

Let it now be ſuppos'd, that the ſame *Hogſhead* had been agreed for here, and deliver'd at the *King's-Beam*, with the Benefits ariſing from this *Propoſal*, at 2 *Pence per* Pound; even ſuppoſing the Freight at 7 Pounds *per* Ton, and all the other neceſſary Articles charged as high as the Merchants now charge them: It will even then appear how much the *Planter* would have been a Gainer by Cutting off all the unneceſſary Articles only.

(*b*) An Account of Sale of the ſame *Hogſhead*, agreed for here, and deliver'd at the *King's-Beam*, for 2 *Pence per* Pound.

Dr.				Cr.			
To *Freight, at* 7 l. per *Ton*,	1	15	0	*By* 704 lb. *of Tobacco* (4 lbs. *for Drafts being ſaved*) *Trett* 28 lbs. *ſold at* 2 *Pence* per *Pound*,	5	17	4
To Maryland *Dues*, 2 s. 9 d. per *Hogſhead*,	0	02	9	(*c*) *By* 44 lbs. *of Tobacco ſaved on the Loſs of Weight, ſhip'd from this, over and above an Allowance of* 14 lbs. *for the Diminution it naturally ſuffers on Ship board in its Paſſage*,	0	07	4
To Entry inwards, 1 s. 6 d. per *Hogſhead*,	0	01	6	*Total*,	6	04	8
To Cooperage inwards, 1 s. per *Hogſhead*,	0	01	0	*Charges to be deducted*,	2	05	3
To Porterage, Wharfage, and Lighterage, 1 s. per *Hogſhead*,	0	01	0	*Remains clear to the Planter, nett Proceeds*	3	19	5
To Poſtage of Letters,	0	01	0	*Which is* 13 s. 8 d. *more than by the nett Proceed on the other Account.*			
To Commiſſion on 6 *Pounds* 4 *Shillings and* 8 *Pence, the ſelling Price, at* 2 *and a Half* per Cent.	0	03	0				
Total Charges, at the higheſt,	2	5	3				

By comparing theſe Two *Accounts*, it is viſible, that the Owner of the *Hogſhead* would have gained 13 Shillings and 8 Pence, (had they been ſold conform to this *Plan*,) more than by the firſt *Account*: Conſequently, that 2 *Pence per* Pound certain, paid at the *King's Beam*, ſhall bring more clear Money into the *Planter's* Pocket, than the 2 *Pence Farthing* now in Diſpute at *London*, betwixt the *French Commiſſioners* and the *Merchants*.

Had this Calculation been made on ſome other Bills, of light *Hogſheads*; of *Hogſheads* ſold at a *Penny*, or a *Penny Farthing per* lb. as many are; or upon *Hogſheads* whoſe Loſs of Weight is Two or Three Hundred, as it very often happeneth; the Gain acquired to the *Planter* by this *Propoſal*, had appeared much greater: But ſuch as it is, tho' it may be ſaid to be the leaſt that is to be expected from the Succeſs of this *Project*, it is far from being contemptible.

Although it be not ſo eaſy, to eſtimate the Value of the other Advantages, by ſo preciſe an Arithmetical Calculation, yet they are no leſs real than the above-mentioned; and there is no *Planter*, but may, by his own Experience, and by comparing his *Accounts of Sale*, make the Eſtimate.

Firſt, The *Tobacco* in this Caſe, ſuffers *no arbitrary or real Diminution* in the *Warehouſes*, ſince it is to be received, and paid at the *King's-beam*, as ſoon as weighed: There is no Examination of the Quality of *it*, when once approv'd of here, conſequently no *Samples*, or any of the ordinary Occaſions for Pilfering, and other Abuſes of that Kind. The *Officer* who weighs for the *King*, the *Factor* who delivereth it for the *Planter*, and the *Commiſſioner* appointed to receive it for the *Farmers*, are all equally intereſted to make it weigh as heavy as poſſible: But in caſe they ſhou'd all Three agree, to diminiſh the real Weight, what would they

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* *N. B.* There are ſeveral Articles upon other Accounts of Sale, whereof there is no Mention made in this: And alſo many Articles mentioned in this Account, are charged much higher on the Accounts of other Merchants, than they are here.

(*a*) In *Virginia* it is only 2 Shillings.

(*b*) The Articles on the Debtor Side of this Account, (tho' capable of being greatly diminiſhed) are charged in the ſame Manner as the Merchants at *London* charge them, on their Accounts of Sale, for want of ſuch Informations as are neceſſary to reduce the Diminution upon each of them, to a preciſe Certainty. It is, however, very certain, that if thoſe Articles were to be charg'd no higher than is neceſſary to defray the Expences they are charged for, the Planter would be ſtill conſiderably a greater Gainer, than by the State of the above Account.

(*c*) As theſe 44 lbs. of Tobacco would have been ſaved by this *Scheme*, it is but juſt to place them upon the Credit Side of this Account.

gain by so doing? only a proportionable Diminution of their own *Commission*. The *Planter* need then, be under no Apprehension at all, of any Diminution of the Quantity shipped off, except the natural Diminution in the Passage, which can be but very inconsiderable. The *Planters* themselves, by comparing the Weight of their *Hogsheads* when put on board here, with the Weight upon their *Accounts of Sale*, are the most proper Judges of what it now loses, when sold at *London*.

Secondly, The *Certainty of a ready Market, and ready Payment*, the same Day the *Tobacco* is delivered; the *Certainty* of ready Money to answer all Demands in *Europe*; to pay off Debts bearing heavy Interest; and to buy at the lowest Price, such Goods as at present make the greatest part of the Returns, for all *Tobacco* shipp'd from these Two Colonies; the *Certainty* of having no Bills return'd protested, with heavy Charges upon them: For the Invoice of *Tobacco* being once sign'd here, answers all the Purposes of the best Bills of Exchange at *London*, the Payment being full as *certain*, if not more so.

Thirdly, The *Diminution* that may be made upon the *petty Charges*, such as *Entry inwards*, *Postage*, &c. which in reality cannot be much more for a great Number, than for 1 only *Hogshead*, tho' at present charged on each *Hogshead* in particular.

Fourthly, The *Certainty of a Diminution on the Freight*, which can easily be demonstrated: I grant, there is very little gain'd by the Freight as it is at present at 7 l. *per* Ton; but if this *Scheme* takes Place, the Case will be very much alter'd. The Ships sent from *London*, to take away the *Tobacco*, arrive here, as has been already said, under great *Uncertainties* of Loading, at least as to the Time requir'd for it: Before the *Merchants* Letters, and *Captains* Sollicitations, have made the necessary Impressions on the Minds of the *Planters*, much Time is spent, and a great deal more, before the *Tobacco* is stripp'd, rowl'd to the Landings, collected, and put on board; so that if the Time of their Stay here, were to be fixt at 5 Months one with another, that Medium would, I presume, be found very moderate. On the other Hand, suppose the Price of *Tobacco* agreed upon, and that by the like Agreement, the Ships should be appointed to come, only in Proportion as it is collected to convenient Landings, which are also suppos'd to be agreed upon. In such a Case, would it be any Exaggeration to say, that the *unnecessary Charges of Freight*, and other Expences of 4 Months extraordinary Stay here, which amounts to more than one Third of the Freight, shou'd be sav'd to the *Planters*.

I now leave it to those whose Interest it is, to judge of the Value of those Advantages propos'd to them: They will at least do me the Justice, to acknowledge that I have not exaggerated, or endeavour'd to impose upon them in any Thing. There are, no doubt, several other Advantages may result to the *Planters* from the Success of this *Scheme*, which they themselves will find out, if they truly estimate the Value of all the Inconveniences, Risques, and Expences, that are absolutely cancell'd and extinguish'd by this *Proposal*. As to the *Merchants* of *Tobacco* at *London*, far be it from me to attack their Conduct, or their Probity: It is sufficient for the present Purpose, to have prov'd, or if I may be allow'd the Expression, even to have demonstrated, that the *Tobacco-Trade* is at present, loaded with many unnecessary Articles of Expence, which without turning to the Advantage of the *Merchants*, renders the *Trade*, in its present State, very burthensome and dangerous, and the Returns very precarious for the *Planters*; and that these *unnecessary Charges* being once cut off, by Virtue of the *Agreement* propos'd with the *Farmers General of* France, it would make 2 *Pence per* Pound, the Price now offered at *London*, far preferable to 2 *Pence Farthing*, or even to 2 *Pence Half Penny*, in the common Course of the *Trade*; especially considering the doubtful Event of the Contest that has so long subsisted about reducing the Price betwixt the *Commissioners of the Farmers*, and the *Merchants* in *London*, wherein the Latter have always been obliged to succumb.

The Remainder of this Memorial *to be inserted in our next.*

Williamsburg, *August* 5. This Day His Honour the Governor, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council of this Colony, was pleas'd to issue a Proclamation, strictly prohibiting the Exportation of any Wheat, Indian Corn, Peate, or other Grain whatsoever; or Flour, or Meal, made of the same, from the Tenth Day of this present Month of *August*, until the last Day of *October* next; under the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by an Act of Assembly, made in the First Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Grain, in Times of Scarcity.*

Last *Saturday* Enter'd in York River, the Ship Sarah of Ramsgate, John Moses, Master, from London, and Cadiz, having on board Ballast; who met on her Voyage, betwixt Cadiz and Virginia, a Dutch Ship that Founder'd, and had in her Hold Seven Foot Water, when Capt. Moses came to her; he took on board his Ship the Master and all the Crew, and took out what Goods he could, and best Part of the Rigging, which is landed in York Town.

Enter'd in *York* River.

July 18. *Sloop Industry, of Virginia, John White, Master, from Maryland, with Ballast.*

------24. *Sloop Susannah, of Bermuda, Samuel Tiott, Master, from St. Christophers, having on board* 1200 *Bushels of Salt, and* 2 *Barrels of Train Oil.*

-------- *Brig. Abingdon, of Virginia, John Upcott, Master, from Madeira and Barbadoes, having on board* 22 *Pipes,* 10 *Hogsheads and a Quarter Cask of Madeira Wine,* 10 *Hogsheads and* 7 *small Firkins of Rum, One Hogshead and One Tierce of Molasses, and* 14 *Barrels of Sugar.*

Clear'd out of *York* River.

July 18. *Ship Virginia, of Bristol, Richard Jewis, Master, bound for Bristol, having on board* 382 *Hogsheads of Tobacco,* 35 *Tons of Iron,* 4550 *Staves, and a Cask of Skins.*

---------- *Sloop Industry of Virginia, John White, Master, for Maryland, having on board* 400 *Bushels of Salt, and* 7 *Dozen Bottles of Madeira Wine.*

August 1. *Ship Juliana, of Bristol, Thomas Collis, Master, for Bristol, with* 307 *Hogsheads of Tobacco, One Cask of Rattle-snake Root,* 16 *Tons of Iron, and* 4300 *Staves.*

Enter'd *in the Upper District of* James *River.*

July 23. *Brig. Greenock, of Greenock, James Butcher, Master, from Greenock, by way of Boston, with sundry European Goods.*

----- 27. *Ship Jenney of Topsham, Samuel Pitts, Master, from Exeter, by way of Lisbon, with sundry European Goods.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nansemond, July, 14, 1737.

RAN away *some Time in* June *last, from* William Pierce, *of* Nansemond *County, near Mr.* Theophilus Pugh's, *Merchant*; *A Convict Servant Woman, named* Winnifred Thomas. *She is a* Welsh *Woman, short black Hair'd, and young*; *mark'd on the Inside of her Right Arm, with Gun-powder,* W. T. *and the Date of the Year underneath. She knits and spins, and is suppos'd to be gone into* North-Carolina, *by the Way of* Curratuck, *and* Roanoke-Inlet.

Whoever brings her to her Master, shall be paid a Pistole, beside what the Law allows, paid by

William Pierce.

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